BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1852.....NO. 5.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journa Office. [28-1y]

H. J. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wilmington, N. C.. will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C
219-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 2 8th, 185 ? 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York.) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price.
SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

PICKLES! PICKLES!!—Fresh Pickled Cucumbers, just received, and for sale by the hundred or dozen, at
$2 L. N. BARLOW'S, Granite Row, Front St.
Commercial copy.

General Notices.

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

FOR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass,*" and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.

300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money; all near the River.

Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.

A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order.
WM. L. MOORE.
August 27, 1852 50-3m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.

AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maill will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

FRESH TEAS.—Choice Green and Black Teas, always on hand, at LEWIS N. BARLOW'S
Commercial copy.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.]

LONDON SOHO SAUCE.—A superior article for Game, Fish, Steak &c. Also, Tomato and Mushroom Catsupp; Tuscan and Olive Oil: English and American Mustard; Lime Juice; Lemon Syrup, &c., at
s3, [Com. copy] L. N. BARLOW'S.

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE STILL AND FIXTURES complete, with 7,000 bricks and lime ready to set, now lying near the mouth of Calvin's Creek, on Black River, convenient to put in a boat to be conveyed to any point. For particulars enquire of Dr. Hawes, at Hawes & Simpson's still; or address the subscriber, at White's Creek, Bladen county.
Capacity of Still, 20 barrels, with the best worm in the State. Conditions, 6 and 12 months credit. J. W. RUSS.
Oct. 1st, 1852 4-5t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING and PULVERIZING, recently patented in this country and Europe COCHRAN'S PLANEOSPHERICAL QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES are now in daily operation for the inspection of the public, and will be submitted to any reasonable practical tests proposed by parties interested.

These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and result, are justly entitled to the consideration of all parties engaged in grinding, crushing and PULVERIZING QUARTZ, from ore, zinc, copper, and lead ores, and all other mineral substances.

It is the peculiar feature of the economy of these machines that they are found capable of crushing and pulverizing into the finest powder, any amount of Quartz or other earthy matter, in proportion to the amount of weight or power applied. The earthy matter is so completely ground and pulverized, that the gold may be easily separated, and subjected to any process of amalgamation that may be necessary.

The machines work and deliver, wet or dry, as may be required, and run with little friction, (being almost without machinery,) requiring no lubricating; the principle upon which they operate precludes the possibility of their being put out of order; nor do they heat any material while being pulverized. They are at once applicable for all purposes of grinding and pulverizing, from those required by the DRUGGIST to those of the most extensive operations in CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA.

The machines are from 2 to 12 feet in diameter, with balls or spheres from 3 inches to 5 feet in diameter, each machine weighing from 250 lbs. to 20 tons each, and are sold with the right to use them at from $100 to $5,000 each.

They can be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power, according to their size; and by changing the velocity and proportioning the weight on the top of the balls, any amount of power may be used, from that of a single man, or horse, upward.

The proprietors of this invention solicit examination, and will prove by practical tests the vast superiority and economy of these machines over any other, for crushing, grinding or pulverizing, heretofore offered to the public.

These machines may be seen in operation at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at the large Patent Block and Saw Factory of Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., first street south of Peck-slip Ferry, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to
E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1852 1-3m

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW FURNITURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of Furniture, now being received by the Philadelphia, New York and Boston packets. Having recently made an addition to his already very extensive Ware Rooms, he will be enabled to keep on hand as complete an assortment as can be found in any establishment of the kind, and having purchased nearly all of his goods of manufacturers, he will be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.—The following articles may be found in his establishment:

Sofas, Black Walnut and Mahogany, in plush, hair cloth, brocatelle or D'Laine;
Tete a Tete Divans;
Stuffed seat Rocking and easy Chairs;
Gothic arm and sitting Chairs;
Sofa, Centre, Pier, Boquet and work Tables;
Etagires, or Commode and corner What Nots;
Ottomans, Crickets, and Teapoys;
Fine Mantle or Pier Glasses;
Piano Fortes, Stools and Music Stands;
Sideboards; Extension and other Dining Tables;
Dining Chairs;
Secretaries, fine French and common;
Etagires; Portable Desks, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, or papia mache;
Fine Library Chairs and Lounges;
Dressing Bureaus, plain and marble;
Washstands, every variety;
Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut and painted;
About 100 Bedsteads, French, Cottage, high post, half post, Field and Cot, in mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple and iron;
Mattrasses, curled hair, moss and spring;
Towel Stands;
Painted setts of Chamber Furniture;
Chairs, and Rockers; about 125 dozen Cane and Wood Seat;
Hat trees, walnut, mahogany and iron;
Counting Room and Office Desks, Chairs, Stools and Shelves;
Cane Seat high Stools, with back, a new article;
Counter and Steamboat Stools;
Looking Glasses, every description, from 12½ cents to $100;
Children's Cabs, Carriages, Horses, Rockers, Cribs, Chairs, Cradles, Trundle Bedsteads, and Toy Bureaus;
Work Boxes;
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Baths, &c.
Almost every article that may be wanted in this line.
J. D. LOVE, Front street.
Sept 16, 1852 10-3t—2

LOOK AT THIS!

I HAVE just returned from the North, and am now receiving a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which I offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. My stock of goods were carefully selected by myself—bought on good terms, and will be sold at very small profits for cash.—Among my stock may be found the following articles:

112 bags Rio, Laguyra, and old Java Coffee;
10 hhds. Muscovado and P. R. Sugar;
20 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Crushed do.;
15 do. St Croix do. do. do.;
20 do. Brown Sugar;
25 do. N. E. Rum;
5 hhds. do. do.;
25 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey;
5 do. very superior do.;
10 do. pure Rye Whiskey;
3 do. 5 years old Peach Brandy;
10 quarter, ½, and ¼ casks French Brandy;
10 bbls. Domestic Gin; 3 bbls. pure Holland do.;
10 bbls. and casks assorted Wines;
2 do. pure old Cherry Brandy;
25 boxes assorted Tobacco; 30 do. Rose Hill mill Snuff;
50 do. assorted Candy;
100 bbls. Flour, different brands;
10 hhds. Bacon, Sides & Shoulders; 10 kegs Lard, prime;
25 boxes Cheese; 15 do. Lemon Syrup;
30 bbls., ½ bbls., and ¼ bbls. Mackerel;
10 bbls. and ½ bbls. Snuff; 20 dos. Buckets; Brooms, &c.; Coffee Mills; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Sugar Boxes; Flour Pails; Sulphur; Indigo; Starch; Nutmegs; Castor Oil; Peppermint; Laudanum; Wrapping Paper, &c. &c., with many other articles too tedious to mention; in fact, nearly every thing to make a complete stock of Groceries. Call and examine for yourselves.
Sept. 24, 1852. M. McINNIS.

EL SACRAMENTO Tobacco, old and prime. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CANDY! CANDY!!—1,500 lbs. common; 2,000 lbs. fancy. In store and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CABINESS AND EL SACRAMENTO TOBACCO.—Recieved direct from the Manufacturers and at their prices, by the case, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

PER Stmr. R. W. Brown, from Fayetteville:
25 bbls. of Extra Flour, [illegible]
Oct. 1, 1852. GEO. H. KELLEY'S

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery. Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mereury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—1 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Ether; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Tubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

TO MY PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

HAVING recieved my FALL STOCK of Groceries which have been well selected by myself at the North I feel that I can furnish any article in that line, as low as any house in the place, and I solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere. I am much obliged for past favors, and earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of the same.—Call and you will find—

hhds. of the best Porto Rico Sugar;
bbls. of " " Bro. do.
bbls. of " " Refined do.
bbls. of " " (A) Crushed do.
bags of Green Rio Coffee; bags best Gov. Java;
bags St. Domingo do.
boxes Hull & Son's best tallow Candles;
boxes of Adamantine do.
boxes and half boxes Colgates best Pearl Starch;
boxes of Colgates best Soap. No. 1 and pale;
bbls. and half bbls. of Lorrilard's Snuff;
bbls. and " " Mrs. G. B. Miller's do.
bbls. and " " John Dills' do.
bbls. and " " Outcalts do.
boxes, bbls. and half bbls. fresh Soda Crackers;
boxes " " " " Sugar do.
boxes " " " " Butter do.
bbls. of best Pilot Bread;
Smoked Beef and Tongues;
bbls. of No. 1 Mackerel (large;)
bbls " No. 1 Salmon do.
bbls. of best leaf Lard; kegs of butter;
bbls. " Mercer I. Potatoes and Yellow;
bbls. and half bbls. Extra Flour; } new wheat and fresh
bbls. of Hiram Smith, } ground;
boxes Candles; bags and boxes extra table Salt;
boxes of S. W. Collins' Timber and broad Axes;
boxes of D. Simmons' boxing and chipping do.
Quintals of fine Codfish; boxes of prime Cheese;
Grind Stones all sizes, Nova Scotia and Ohio grit;
boxes of fine Tobacco;
Demijohns 1, 2, 3 and 5 gls.;
Stone Jars qts., ½, 1, 2 and 3 gls.;
Bed Cords and Plough Lines; Lamp O

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common bretherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

PIERCE AND KING CLUB!

The regular Meeting of the PIERCE AND KING CLUB, will be held at the COURT HOUSE, on *This (Friday) Evening*, 8th inst., at half past seven o'clock. Several speakers will be present.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented to the meeting. Come one, come all, without distinction of party.

By order of the President.

Pierce and King Club.

We anticipate a full meeting of the Pierce and King Club to-night. Hon. WILLIAM S. ASHE is in town, and it is quite probable that he will address his constituents upon the occasion. Come one, come all.

The Two Faces of Scottism—Conclusive Proof.

If there had remained any, even the slightest doubt, upon the minds of the Southern people in regard to the two faces of the Scott party and of the sympathy—not to say alliance existing between that party at the South and the abolition supporters of Gen. Scott at the North, it has been put to flight by the developments made in last Wednesday's Wilmington Herald. Our language may seem harsh, but it is justified—called for—*demanded* by the circumstances of the case. More open and conclusive proof we have never seen. But to the facts.

Sometime since we published from the Elyria Courier, a Scott paper in Ohio, an appeal to the abolitionists of that State, showing—and conclusively too—that Scott was the man to be supported by them. A natural desire was felt to see this Scott organ—to have a glance at the General's Northern face, and accordingly, it would seem, two gentlemen of this place enclosed a dollar in a letter to the editor, requesting him to send them the paper for the campaign; stating that they had a desire "to become *thoroughly* acquainted with the position of the whig party in various sections of this wide-spread Republics." But this Scott organ did not—*dare* not send his paper to Southern gentlemen who had complied with the terms of subscription. He knew that it would give the lie to the representations of the Scott party at the South, who desire nothing less than that the people should become *thoroughly* acquainted with the position of the whig party in the various sections of this wide-spread republic. *The paper was not sent*—nor the dollar either, by the way: something was sent, however, which proves another part of our charge.

The Elyria abolitionist did not send the paper to the gentlemen who had written to him for it, and paid for it; nor did he write to *them*, but he *did* write to his *friends* here—the leaders of the Scott and Graham Club. And these gentlemen have the letter from D. Dickson and J. L. Holmes, Esqs., published in the Scott paper in this place, with some faint and foolish idea, we suppose, of making political capital out of it; and he Scott paper aforesaid, chuckles over the idea that his Elyria ally was too shrewd to allow Southern Democrats to get a look at his paper. It remarks quite facetiously—"A spirit of investigation is commendable in *youthful* minds, and it is fair to presume that if the same success attends their inquiries in other States as in Ohio, their information in time will be of the most extensive and satisfactory character."

The Herald is evidently rejoiced that his neighbors could not get at the truth in regard to the Northern Scott organs. That these organs would not even *sell* their papers upon the usual subscription terms to Southern men. *Such* is the Scott game. We ask all fair men to look at this thing. This Elyria Editor, who publishes a paper which he *dares* not send to Southern subscribers, is the correspondent of the leaders of the Scott and Graham Club of this place. We state only what appears in the Herald. Comment is unnecessary.

Messrs. Holmes and Dickson, no doubt, wanted the paper, to see Gen. Scott's Northern face—and seeing it, to expose it—to warn Southern men against it, as was their right and their duty; but it is to be kept hidden—and the Scott and Graham Club is the only correspondent of Mr. George W. Washburn, the abolition Scott Editor of the Elyria Courier.

As for the letter in question, it is evidently a hasty production, and amounts to nothing one way or the other. At any rate, we refrain from comment upon it, since the gentlemen signing it are abundantly able to guard their own reputations.—All we can say is, that the attempt to find a mare's nest, or to make any political capital is ridiculous in the extreme. There is no sort of ground for any fuss whatever; and nothing but the dearth of any real capital could have led even the Herald to have taken up with such a trifling matter as this.

Electoral Appointments.

Col. S. J. PERSON, the Democratic Elector for this District, will address his fellow-citizens of Bladen county, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., (being Superior Court week.)

Col. P. will address his fellow-citizens of Columbus county, at Whitesville, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., (Superior Court.)

We understand that General WINSLOW, the Whig Elector, will speak in Wilmington on Saturday, the 16th inst.

☞The Democratic District Convention for the Third District, which met at Albermarle on the 28th ult., nominated WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq., of Richmond county, as Elector for the District.

BURTON CRAIG, Esq., of Salisbury, has been recommended by Democratic primary meetings in various counties in the Second District, as Democratic Elector for that District.

Both these gentlemen will do good service in the Democratic cause, and complete the Democratic Electoral ticket for this State in a satisfactory manner.

The *Wilmington Herald* wants to know the difference between Mr. Graham writing electioneering letters in favor of Gen. Scott, and Mr. King, when called to the stand by a *Whig*, and expressly interrogated, replying to questions directly put to him about the character and principles of Gen. Pierce. The difference is apparent on the face of it, and if the Herald *will not* or *cannot* see it, the fault is neither with us, nor yet with the facts of the case, but solely with the Herald's own stubborn unbelief or obtuse perceptions.

☞ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington, who died last month, at Walmer, was the fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, and was born in Ireland, on the 1st day of June, 1769, a year which also produced his great competitor, Napoleon, as well as Marshal Soult, General Jackson, Daniel O'Connell and a host of other celebrated characters. At the time of his death he was in his eighty-fourth year.

The future General received his military education at Angiers, in France, then under the direction of the celebrated Pignerol. He received his first commission in his eighteenth year. In 1796 he had reached the rank of Colonel, and was sent out to India, of which his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, was soon after appointed Governor General. He remained in India until 1806, during which time he rose to the rank of a Major General, having contributed to the building up of the Indian Empire in a degree scarcely inferior to the celebrated Lord Clive. In 1806 he took his seat as a member of the House of Commons; and in 1807 accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland. In this same year he held a distinguished post in the expedition against Copenhagen. After the re-organization of the British Army on the Peninsula in 1809, he assumed the command; and after a series of victories in Spain and Portugal, he finally succeeded in driving the French over the Pyrennees, and closing the Peninsular war by the battle of Tolouse, fought and won upon French ground. When Napoleon broke from Elba, he was again called into service, and the chief command assigned to him of all the forces of the Alliance against Napoleon. On the 18th of June, 1815, the battle of Waterloo was fought, and the allies entered Paris on the 3d of July, 1815. Wellington was appointed to the command of the army of Occupation, and in that capacity remained in France until 1818. Since the close of his military career he has filled various civil offices, having once been Prime Minister. He was always a high Tory; yet in some cases yielded concessions when they could no longer be refused, as the Catholic Emancipation of 1829, when he was Premier.

As a General, it would be foolish to institute any comparison between him and Napoleon. They had little or nothing in common, save success in the art of killing. As regards statesmanship, however, the immeasurable superiority of Napoleon is apparent at a glance. Wellington was a mere martinet in civil life—a man of routine, pipe-clay and aristocracy; Napoleon was almost a creator—splendid, sagacious and far seeing. In fact, Napoleon was as great in the cabinet as in the field; while as a politician, Wellington was beneath criticism. The French journals in noticing his death, give him a very secondary place as a military man. This is nonsense. In Spain, Portugal and the South of France, he uniformly out-manœuvred and whipped Napoleon's best marshals—Soult, Massena, Victor, Marmont and others. To Napoleon alone was he inferior in the art of killing. His miserably bigotted and inferior career as a statesman, shows that a mere soldier—no matter how distinguished—makes the very worst of civil leaders.

☞The Herald of this place, in its Wednesday's or Saturday's issue, we forget which, expresses a holy horror of betting on elections. In this we agree perfectly with the Herald, particularly since we bet a cigar with a gentleman upon some trifling matter connected with the last election for sheriff—having no reference to the result, and found that rumor had somehow or other magnified it into a hat, with other circumstances implying opposition to one of the candidates. We *would*, however, just for the fun of the thing, like to know something about *that* friendly bet of a hat which our neighbor made lately with a Democrat of this county, upon the result in this State. Was not the bet that Pierce and King would not carry the State by more than *seven thousand?*—If we are not very much misinformed, our neighbor would not bet anything like even. It is a trifle, to be sure, and hardly worth serious mention, were it not for the Herald's sermon on the subject; and besides, straws show which way the wind blows; don't they, friend Herald?

☞The Fayetteville Observer, of the 30th ult., quotes and commends to our attention, a long hypocritical article from the Philadelphia North American, one of the allies of Johnston in Pennsylvania, which with the same sincerity, and from the same motives as Foss, Fogg & Co., attacks Gen. Pierce as an abolitionist. The American's article is evidently gotten up for the Southern market; and, like other devices of the kind, is very flimsy. Will the Observer please to remember that this same North American was one of the main supporters of Johnston for the Gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania, while that notorious agitator was canvassing the State in favor of a repeal of the fugitive slave law; and carrying about in his breeches pockets the bill for repealing the law which denied Southern men the use of the jails of the State for the safe-keeping of their recaptured slaves. This bill Johnston, the pet of the North American and Observer, finally vetoed, and it remained for his Democratic successor, Gov. Bigler, to give it the signature which Johnston refused. And *this* paper is one of the witnesses which the Observer brings against Gen. Pierce!—What next may we not expect.

The Observer cannot get over the fact that for two years Seward, Johnston, and others, used Gen. Scott's name in connection with the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that during all that time Gen. Scott gave to this movement all the consent which silence could imply; a silence which he could by no means be persuaded to break, even when written to, and these facts called to his attention;—a silence which gave strength to the agitation, and which was as disgraceful to him as it was injurious to the country, so far as any action of his could do it injury.

The Observer dares us to deny that Preston King, Gov. Cleaveland, and the New York Evening Post, hoisted the banner of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and Pierce for President. About these people we know very little and care to deny nothing about them, but we *do* know that, in the two years preceding his nomination, General Pierce pursued no mum course. His defeat of Attwood on that very issue, proves that he was open and aboveboard, heart and soul for the carrying out, and maintainance of the law.

We dare the Observer to show that agitators ever used Franklin Pierce's name as a sanction for their evil doings, and he stood silent, or failed to rebuke them.

☞The steamship United States, arrived at New York on the 3d inst., with 470 passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 1st of September. The steamer Ohio left Aspinwall three days ahead of the United States, with two millions specie on board. Her arrival may be hourly expected. Over two millions more was on its way from San Francisco to Panama.

Mining news from all quarters was highly favorable. Politics excite considerable attention, and both parties are very active.

Oregon dates are to the 23d [illegible]. Asin Eagle says a lump [illegible] weighing 25 lbs.

The number of [illegible] this season, reached 30,000.

[illegible] Convention, and [illegible] Democratic Convention [illegible] their proceedings; we learn, however, that it was resolved to substitute the name of Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, for that of Mr. Graham, on the ticket with Mr. Webster. Col. Wm. E. Anderson, we understand, made some very calm and sensible remarks upon the position which he and other seceding Whigs occupied at this juncture; and deprecated the action of some who had, at first, in obedience to the dictates of their own independent judgment, come out, but had subsequently allowed themselves to be whipped in or carried off by the current.

In speaking of the substitution of another name for that of Mr. Graham, Gen. McRae adduced one reason which should be well pondered by all the citizens of Eastern Carolina, who are persuaded to swallow the Scott ticket because Mr. Graham is on it. Mr. Graham, the General said, has always been unfriendly to this section of the State on the subject of Internal Improvement—he has been, like Governor Morehead, Virginian in all his feelings, and antagonistic to the Cape Fear region and interest.—There are few better authorities upon this point than Gen. McRae. How do our Scott and Graham friends get over this, or expect a very enthusiastic support here for Mr. Graham?

☞A mere war of contradictions is not to our taste, neither can it be made palatable to us—even by the spice of abuse with which the Fayetteville Observer seasons its remarks upon our notice of the speech made here by Mr. Banks during Court week. The fact is, that we reflected fairly and truly the impressions made upon us, as well as upon everybody else with whom we talked upon the subject. We did not misrepresent Mr. Banks intentionally—nor can we, after the fullest examination, find wherein we have misrepresented him at all. Our report was intended to be a fair one, and *was* a fair one. Since the head and front of the Scott party—Gen. Scott himself—has thought it proper and becoming to spice his Columbus speech with "a lie," and such other emphatic phrases as we will not repeat, perhaps the Observer thinks it simply a proof of its warmth in the support of Scott (it was once suspected of coldness) to adopt a tone, *a la Scott*, towards its cotemporaries. We beg to be excused from continuing the discussion about Mr. Banks upon these terms. We can only reiterate our belief in the correctness of our slight sketch; and of this, those who heard Mr. Banks are the best judges.

☞The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, (Whig.) speaking of Scott's Cleaveland speech, says that "it is such a complete compound of silliness and low demagogueism, and so thoroughly mixed, that we are wholly unable to determine which predominates. Indeed, it would require all the powers of the most skilful analyst to decide. Without, however, settling this question, we may remark, that this speech has more thoroughly satisfied us of the total unfitness, nay, unworthiness, of Gen. Scott for the high station to which his inordinate and unchastened ambition aspires."

☞The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 2nd inst., from Liverpool, which she left on the 22d ult. Cotton had experienced no change since the reports by a previous arrival. The market in breadstuffs was also unchanged. In Manchester and the other manufacturing districts trade had slightly improved in consequence of the commercial advices from India and China having been moderately favorable. The accounts received in England from the Mining districts of Australia continue to be of the most satisfactory character.

Louis Napoleon had arrived at Lyons, and his reception is represented to be most enthusiastic.—Great rejoicings took place in honor of the occasion. Lyons is the centre and chief seat of the French silk manufactories.

The rebellion in China was unchecked.

The British forces had captured the City of Prome, in Burmah.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Columbia South Carolinian understands that His Excellency, Gov. Means will call an extra session of the Legislature on the first Monday in November, for the purpose of casting the vote of the State for Presidential electors on the following Tuesday. The new members will be called together.

Who certifies that Gen. Scott is no drunkard?—Who ever thought of declaring that he had been seen intoxicated? No one. Gen. Scott has always lived a sober, temperate life. *He* wants no certificates.—*Wil. Herald.*

This affords conclusive proof that the canvass on the part of the Democrats is conducted upon high and honorable principles, and that no such petty charges against General Scott's private character are resorted to by Democrats. *Our* cause requires no *such* supports, and we would scorn to resort to them, although everybody knows, that knows anything about it, that Gen. Scott is no temperance man—nor anything near to it. We leave all *that* game to our opponents. It is theirs—emphatically their own, and we will have none of it.

☞There is a considerable latitude taken in the discussion of political subjects; but even allowing all the latitude that can be claimed, there are modes of conducting an argument or discussion, which are beneath criticism—impossible to be characterised by any language admissible into the columns of a respectable paper, and disgraceful in the extreme to those who resort to them. We will give an instance of this as follows:

> Once for all we say, that we have Mr. Banks's positive averment that the Journal has totally misrepresented him.
> *Fay. Observer, Sept. 30th.*

This occurs in an article in the Observer of last Thursday, in relation to our sketch of Mr. Banks' remarks in this town during Court week. Now, once for all, we say that we have *positive assurances, coming directly from Mr. Banks, that he never authorized the Observer to make any such statement.* Is further comment necessary?

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner J. J. Conoley held an inquest last Sunday, on board the Ship Sullivan, over the dead body of a seaman, named Rob't Kelley. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling down the hatch-way of the ship Sullivan.

The deceased was a native of Donaghadee, Ireland, and appears to have been between twenty-five and thirty years of age.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.—It appears from the Treasurer's weekly statement that the nett amount subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States was, on the 27th ult., $17,715,674 14, of which there was, in the depository at Wilmington, $3,668 43.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The amount of contributions received for the National Monument during the month of September was $1,344 06.—Cannot some means be devised for stirring the people up on this subject. Thirteen hundred dollars a [illegible]

[illegible] WHITMORE, Esq., [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Convention [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Early Days in Kentucky.

OR, THE WAY Col. B—— LEVIED ON THE CALF.

We have read many "good ones" of the early settlers of the West, but the following, we believe is a little ahead of anything we have seen as yet. As it was related to us by Col. B——— himself, there is no doubt of its truth:

The Colonel said he came to this State from Onondaga county, New York, in 1832, when he was about nineteen, and though rather verdant, in his own estimation, he was considered "some punkins" by the good people of P——, where he first went to reside. The second year of his residence at P—— (then a small town,) he was elected to the office of Constable, and one of his official capacity was to levy, by virtue of an execution, on the goods and chattels of a country neighbor.

It was new business to B. He had never before seen a writ of execution, and his ideas of the process were quite original. It was a fine warm morning in May, when the writ was put into his hands, with a request that it should be immediately attended to. B. footed it, something over a mile, to the residence of the delinquent, and commenced operations. The beginning was easy enough. He levied on the wagon, the sled, the harness, and even the horses in the barn, without difficulty, they all remained stationary, even the old brindle cow in the spacious barn-yard walked but a few steps, and allowed him to place his hand upon her. But old brindle had a sprightly calf, of about three months, which seemed to have no idea of making familiar upon so short an acquaintance.

B—— looked despondingly at the calf as it bounded, tail in air, to the further side of the yard. His very blandest "bossy, bossy, bossy!" as he extended his right hand enticingly, was regarded with suspicion by the mischievous bovine. B. re-read the writ—he could but put one construction on its meaning. It was a command to levy on all the goods and chattels, &c., and it must be obeyed. Besides, he would not risk the chances of being laughed at, by the other "officers," and mayhap losing custom, for being unable to levy on a calf; to give it up was not to be thought of.

For some time the Col. tried with the utmost *suaviter in modo*, to induce the young brindle to stand still, "just long enough (to use his own words) for me to lay this small paper on your back, and I won't hurt you, you young scamp." It was no go; "bossy" was not to be fooled by the intruder's *douceur*. B. concluded to give chase.

For nearly half an hour he worried himself in vain attempts to lay hold of "bossy's" hindmost extremity. The sweat oozed out of every pore. He threw off his coat and tucked his pants into the top of his boots, and, with the writ in his hand, renewed his chase in the most determined manner. Away went the calf and away followed the Colonel—now taking "the most direct route" round the straw stack; now performing astonishing feats of agility across the four-foot ditch that drained the yard, over the old sled or "gudeman's milk stool;" one moment almost within reach of his victim; the next, nearly the distance of the yard apart. It was a lucky moment for B. when young brindle halted opposite the stack, while he recovered his understanding from a miscalculated leap that ended in the ditch. He walked slowly away, taking a circuit that brought him and the unwilling victim at opposite sides of the stack; cautiously he crept around towards the animal's rear, and succeeded in just touching his family pride, (the reader will excuse us,) when away he bounded, and away again followed the Colonel in great despair. He at length sat down on the sled to rest, and master brindle came to a stand at the corner of the barn, with his haunches slightly protruding. Again B. crept noiselessly along by the barn, holding his breath lest the unwary calf should take the hint: when within a proper distance, he made a successful spring and caught its unprotected extremity.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "the way the young scamp travelled about the yard with me at the end of his tail, was a warning to young constables."—Round and round they went, B. parting company with his hat and the "public documents therein." Hitching his left hand gradually along the grasped extremity of the terrified brute, which ran as fast as calf ever ran before. B finally collected all his energies, and making a desperate bound, brought his right hand, containing the troublesome writ, slap upon the creature's rump, with triumphant exclamation—

"There you devil's imp!—*you're levied on* at last!"

"This," said the Colonel, (who is now a M. C.) "was one of my first attempts to serve the State, and I tell you, sir, John Gilpin's celebrated ride was boy's sport in comparison."

Honey Bees.

Many, nearly everybody, supposes that the bee culls honey from the nectar of the flowers, and simply carries it to its cell in the hive. This is not correct. The nectar it collects from the flower is a portion of its food or drink; the honey it deposits in its cell is a secretion from its mellifice, or honey-secreting glands, (analogous to the milk-secreting gland of the cow and other animals.) If they were the mere collectors and transporters of honey from the flowers to the honey-comb, then we could have the comb frequently filled with molasses, whenever the bees have fed at a molasses hogshead. The honey bag in the bee performs the same functions as the cow's bag or udder, merely receives the honey from the secreting glands and retains it until a proper opportunity presents for its being deposited in its appropriate store-house, the honey-comb. Another error is that the bee collects pollen from the flowers, accidentally, while it is in search of honey.—Quite the contrary is the fact. The bee, while in search of nectar, or honey, as it is improperly called, does not collect pollen. It goes in search of pollen specially, and also for nectar. When the pollen of the flower is ripe, and fit for the use of the bee, there is no nectar; when there is nectar there is no pollen fit for use in the flower. It is generally supposed, also, that the bee collects the wax from which it constructs its comb, from such vegetable substance. This also is an error. The wax is a secretion from its body, as the honey is; and it makes its appearance in small scales or flakes, under the rings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by mixture with the saliva of the bee's mouth, and laid on the walls of the cell with the tongue, very much in the way a plasterer uses his trowel.

Cultivator.

(From the London Punch, Sept. 18.)

The New American Ambassador.

A trusty correspondent at Washington has sent us an exclusive copy of the instructions of the American Cabinet to Mr. Ingersoll, who comes over to supersede Mr. Abbot Lawrence in his duty of United States' Ambassador at St. James'. It will be seen that they relate more to the personal conduct of the future Minister than to any line of policy between the two countries. They are as follow:

"1. You are on all occasions to remember that you represent the simplicity of the republican principle.—You will, therefore, as seldom as may be, consider yourself the Duke of Washington—the Marquis of Niagara—or the Earl Mississippi. Because it is your duty to pay respect to a crowned head, you are not, therefore, to forget that the American President wears nothing but a hat—(night-caps going for nothing.)

"2. You will be courteous and accessible on all occasions to your fellow-citizens of the Union: never permitting the atmosphere of a monarchy, and more especially the intoxicating and deleterious atmosphere of Almacks, of Stonehenge House, Normanblood Palace, and such high places—to make you forgetful of the equality of all the children of Jonathan (niggers being cattle).

"3. You will, in the fulfillment of your official duties, have to swallow many public dinners; whereat you will be called upon to speak. Always hold out the right hand of fellowship—but keep your back straight. When invited to the high festivals of Tittlebatmongers' Company, you may—or rather *must*—use a little soft sawder about the business, so amicably settled (with a hook and a line).

"4. You will have to propose toasts. Therefore do not give the immortal memory of King John—because you may see at the board a Jew sheriff whose ancestor had his teeth pulled out by the orders of his anointed Majesty—the King drawing on the Jew's jaw instead of his bank. Finally, you will not spit upon the memory (by the way, you must not spit in company anywhere in England,) of Wat Tyler as a rebel to his lawful King, seeing who once *riz* against good King George, the father of his people (Jonathan giving his old father such a tarnation licking).

The farmer whose pigs were so lean that it took two of them to make a shadow, has been beaten by another who had several so thin that they could crawl through the cracks in their pen. He finally stopped that fun by tying knots on their tails.

Cast Iron Statue of Henry Clay.

We take pleasure in [illegible] ing description of the [illegible] borough of Pottsville, Pa. [illegible] Esqr. The statue [illegible] furnished from the [illegible] Robert Wood, of Philadelphia, [illegible] cast in [illegible]

The model is being prepared by Mr. [illegible] tist and sculptor, H. Weeche, Esq., a pupil of the celebrated Schanthaler and Cornelius, whose [illegible] attained to a high degree of excellence in Europe prior to his engagement with Mr. Wood, to whom he was introduced some three years since, by the highly celebrated Von Siebold, Dr. Martin, near Boppare on the Rhine, who, in his fattering letter of introduction, congratulated the new world, that Mr. Weeche designed to devote his talents and active life to the promotion of the arts in this country.

"In a late visit to Pottsville, I was much gratified to witness the public spirit and noble patriotism evinced by the citizens of that place and surrounding country, in erecting a beautiful cast iron monument to the memory of Henry Clay, which is now being reared on a beautiful and commanding eminence, near the centre of the borough.

I made some inquiry of the persons who have charge of the matter, and learned that the design of the monument as drawn by F. Hewson, Esq., and adopted by the committee, is as follows.

The statue is to be a correct likeness of the great statesman, and made of cast iron, fifteen feet in height, and will stand upon a Grecian Dorie column, also of cast iron, starting from a base of conglomerate rock. The whole height of column on base 63½ feet, (above the neat lines) being 133 feet above the side walk, on Centre Street, with the following inscription on the face of the monument:

"*In Honor of*

HENRY CLAY,

America's great Orator, Statesman and Patriot. This monument was erected by the Citizens of Schuylkill County, and bequeathed to their children, as a record of their gratitude for his illustrious services, which brought peace, prosperity and glory to his country.

A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION

for his virtues which adorned his useful life, and won for his imperishable name, the respect and affection of mankind."

I also visited Monument Hill, and found the stone cutters and masons busily engaged in laying the foundation, on which is to be reared this noble structure, and was informed that the cast iron work for the column was being made at the foundries in the borough, and the statue was contracted for, and to be furnished at the earliest possible time, by Mr. Robert Wood, from his ornamental iron works on Ridge Road, Philadelphia.

And what was equally important, I was told that the funds necessary to its final completion could be most readily collected; the subscriptions being of small amount, in order to give all an opportunity of contributing. The mechanics and working men are vieing with each other, in making up the largest contributions from their mines and workshops.

How gratifying such a spectacle is to the Patriot, to see the working men of a community anxious to proclaim by their united efforts in the erection of such mementos, their gratitude and affection for one who has done so much to promote their own and their universal interest of mankind.—And let me ask, where you will find more of this noble trait of character in the whole commonwealth of Pennsylvania, than among the citizens of Schuylkill County? So far as I have observed, others talk, while they act. If I am not mistaken, there has been no movement of the kind any where else in Pennsylvania, and yet the services rendered by that illustrious patriot and statesman to make Pennsylvania what she now is, and what she is destined to be, are sufficient to erect monuments to his memory in every county in the State.

I was also shown a beautiful drawing on the ground and plan of the monument, which is intended to be lithographed and distributed among the contributore to this noble work, which will make a beautiful picture, alike worthy of the architect who planned the design, and the artist that sketched the view.

In conclusion, permit me to say, in the example here set by the enterprising people of Pottsville, it will be gratifying to see other towns and villages following until every county in the State shall point to her monument, erected to the memory of Henry Clay, America's brightest ornament and most honored son. E. D. N.

Philadelphia, August 15th, 1852."

New Remedy for Low Spirits.

The following anecdote, French in all its features, is told by the author of the Paris letters in "l'Assemblee Nationale," and quoted by "l'Industrial Calaisien:"

Some days since a manufacturer happened to be dining with a magistrate. All the guests were enjoying the lively talk of a novelist, who also works for the theatre, and by the way, works exceedingly well. That evening he was full of fun: his wit sparkled like a discharge of fireworks. The dinner went off like a flash of lightning.

When they had left the table, the manufacturer took the novelist aside, and, with a bow, said—

"Ah! monsieur, how much you have gratified me!"

"Monsieur!"

"No, really—you have a great reputation for talent; but I did not expect to find you so amusing."

"But, Monsieur!"

"Monsieur," continued the manufacturer, "my wife is indisposed."

"Ah!"

"For sometime past she has been dull and out of spirits. Would you have the goodness to come and dine with me one of these days? You will amuse her."

"You believe that I shall amuse your wife!"

"I do, indeed. Do come."

"Very well, Monsieur; but of course you know the terms?"

The manufacturer started at the novelist. "The terms!" he repeated, like a man who tries to understand what is meant.

"Certainly," replied the other, without hesitation; "when I dine out—with a manufacturer—that's five hundred francs."

"Ah!"

"To be sure! You manufacture chemicals, or cotton goods, or beet-root sugar, or heaven knows what. You sell those things, and get your living by them, don't you?"

"Yes; but—"

"I," continued the novelist, "work my brains, and I live by what I can spin out of them: that's my merchandise, you understand. When a gentleman invites me to dinner, to amuse his wife, who is dull, that's six hundred francs."

"What a capital joke!"

"No joke at all! Madam, your wife is a little low, *Eh Bien!* send me the cash, and I will come and divert her."

The dinner has not yet been reported.

Mr. Twombly's Mistake.

Mr. Thomas Twombly had but six glasses of brandy and water, when, being a man of discretion, he returned home at the seasonable hour of 1, A. M., and went soberly to bed. Mrs. Twombly was too accustomed to the comings and goings of said Thomas, to be much disturbed by the trifling noise he made on retiring; but when she discovered he had his boots on she requested him to remove them, or keep his feet out of the bed.

"My dear," said Mr. Twombly, in an apologetic tone, "skuse me. How I came to forget the boots, I can't conceive, for I'm just as sober as ever I was in my life!"

Mr. Twombly sat on the side of his bed, and made an effort to pull his right boot. The attempt was successful, though it brought him to the floor. On regaining his feet Mr. Twombly thought he saw the door open. As he was sure he shut the door on coming in he was astonished, and, dark as it was in the room, he couldn't be mistaken, he felt certain. Mr. Twombly staggered towards the door to close it; when, to his still greater surprise, he saw a figure approach from beyond. Twombly stopped—the figure stopped. Twombly advanced again, and the figure did the same. Twombly raised his right hand—the figure raised its left.

"Who's there?" roared Twombly, beginning to be frightened. The object made no reply. Twombly raised his boot in a menacing attitude. The figure defied him by shaking a similar object.

"By the Lord!" cried Twombly; "I'll find out who you be, you sneakin' cuss!" He hurled the boot full at the head of his mysterious object, when—crash! went the big looking-glass, which Twombly had mistaken for the door.

How to acquire High Health.

Walker, in his Original, lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands:

"First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitations of one or the other especially just before and after meals, and whilst the process of digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper, endeavor to look at the bright side of things, keep down as much as possible the unruly passions, discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity with all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear, without pining, the results. When your meals are solitary let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid dispute or serious argument, or unpleasant topics—'Unquiet meals,' says Shakespare, 'make ill digestions;' and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant project, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children or servants, nor to ask for money, nor propound unreasonable or provoking questions, and advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable, cheerful, cheering.

vision; brings joys to his [illegible] and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep re[illegible]. Go and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou will soon find thyself rich. Thou mayst go forth into the world and find thyself in everywhere at home; thou canst enjoy thyself in thy own little chamber; thy friends are everywhere around thee; nature, antiquity, heaven, are accessible to thee!

POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—By the full returns of the census, the total poulation of New Orleans is put down at 145,449 souls. The number of whites is 116,275, of which 63,388, are males. Of these only 13,411, are voters.

M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge:

The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multipled in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

BOONVILLE, Ind. June 3, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Your agent, when here, left with us 12 dozen bottles M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly 12 dozen more, as we do not want to get out of it; for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.

G. P. & J. B. HUDSPETH.

For sale at

WM. H. LAFFITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

DIED,

In South Washington, New Hanover county, on the 16th ult., Mrs. JENETT A. GARRIS, consort of CHARLES GARRIS, aged 30 years. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 12 years of her life, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

New Orleans papers will please copy. *Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Oct. 5—Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharp, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Jos. F. Tobias, Hand, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Westcott, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. H. N. Gambrill, White, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Harmon, from Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

6—Schr. Topsa, Lewis, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with shingles.

Schr. Cataract, Hulse, from Charleston, in ballast, to M. Costin.

Schr. Louisine, Barker, from Charleston, in ballast, to M. Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Oct. 6.—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Leopold O'Donnell, Hoffland, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

7.—Brig. Kate Heath, Bennett, from Savanah, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

CLEARED.

Oct. 4—Schr. Henry Lea, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,310 do. rosin, 18 do. tar.

5—Schr. David Smith, Peterson, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 143,000 feet lumber.

Barque Prescott, Spear, for Brazil, by O. G. Parsley; with 249 bbls. rosin, 4 spars, 475 oars, 101,000 ft. lumber.

Brig Hellvellyn, Goldthwait, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 100 bbls. rosin, 101,000 feet lumber.

Oct. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 30 passengers.

5—Steamer Evergreen, Parker, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with one boat in tow.

6—Schr. Chas. H. Rogers, Chapman, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with two boats in tow.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Volant, Watts, for Jacksonville, by Miles Costin.

Schr. Manhassett, Myers, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

Oct. 7.—Ship Sullivan, Edwards, for New York by Ellis, Russell & Co; with 2500 bbl. rosin, 32 do. spirits turpentine, 38 bales cotton.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville by A. D. Cazaux.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, for Newberyport, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with 110,000 feet Lumber, 80 bbls. Rosin.

WOOD'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

RIDGE ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

IRON Statuary, Lions, Greyhounds, Newfoundland Dogs, Fountains of Beautiful Designs and various sizes, Iron Stairs spiral and straight, on improved plans; also Iron Railings and Verandas, comprising upwards of 200 designs. Designs and specifications will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing

Oct. 5, 1852—26- ROBERT WOOD, *Philadelphia.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Monday, the 1st day of November next. T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1852. 26-2w—5-3t

Town papers, Newbernian and Tarboro' Southerner 3w.

50 DOZ. UMBRELLAS.—Just received and open for the inspection of those wishing this indispensable article. My assortment is very large; embracing every variety of silk, Scotch Ginghams, American do., Cotton, &c., all sizes colors, and qualities—the best assortment in town, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. A very nice article of Childrens' School Umbrellas, in the assortment. Call and get an Umbrella, at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

WALKING CANES:—A very full assortment of French and American manufacture—Gold, Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Oxadized Heads—a great variety. And those wanting, will find something to suit their taste, by calling at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her Town and Country friends and patrons, that she has returned from the North, with a fine and well selected stock, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Caps, Cuffs, Collars, Artificials, Feathers, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable style.

She is thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same, asking all to call before purchasing elsewhere, as no pains will be spared to please.

P. S. Bonnets Cleaned and Trimmed as usual.

Oct. 8, 1852 5-1m

HAVANA LOTTERY.—CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

THE next Drawing will take place on 20th October. Persons wishing Tickets will please send their orders before the 17th October, and they will be attended to by

THEO. GUESNARD, Jr., No, 56 Royal-st.,

Oct. 8, 1852. Mobile.

N. B.—Prizes cash on presentation at 5 to 10 per cent. discount according to the exchange on Havana, by

T. G. Jr.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 1st of September, 1852, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of McKOY & ROBERTS, have taken the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Martin & Cronly, on South Water street, six doors below Market, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail. W. H. McKOY.

Wilmington, Oct. 6th, 1852 } J. H. ROBERTS.

W. H. M'KOY. J. H. ROBERTS.

McKOY & ROBERTS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS; ALSO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, South Water street, Wilmington, N. C., intend keeping at the above stand, a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail. Particular attention will be paid to all orders from the country. We would respectfully invite the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining country, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We intend to carry on a general commission business. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, and all kinds of produce. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, October 6th, 1852. 27-1f—6tf

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON.—20 kits Mackerel; 20 do. Salmon; 20 qr. bbls. Mackerel—extra; 10 half bbls. do. do; 1 bbl. do. do.; 1 do. Salmon, on retail; 10 quintals Cod Fish: 100 bags extra Dairy Salt; 100 boxes do. do.; 500 doz. jars Pickles—all kinds; 6 doz. Capt Capus; 6 doz. Olives; 6 doz. Lobster; 6 doz. Yeast Powder; 6 doz. Coxes Selection; 6 doz. Tomato Catsup; 12 cans Boston Crackers; 50 boxes Adamantine Candles—best quality. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Commercial and Herald copy.

SOMETHING PRETTY AT THE HARDWARE STORE.

Fine bronze Copper Tea Kettles;
Black and Gold Tea Trayr and Waiters;
Double plated silver Spoons and Forks;
Ivory handle Knives without Forks; Forks without Knives;
Crimping Irons and Curling Tongs.
Brass Andirons and Fenders, some fine polished steel Shovels and Tongs; Brass Stair Rods; Round and Oval Brass; Bell Metal; Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron Convex Sad Irons.

[illegible]

Fanny Fern is Indignant.

Ladies have probably seen the floating paragraph which declares, that the "best *thing* man can *possess* is an amiable wife;" and another, which recommends wives to always look cheerful in the presence of their husbands, because "a husband likes to be considered the source of his wife's happiness," and the sight of a smiling spouse "flattens" him; and they may have seen a third, equally ridiculous, which announces "that the tear of a loving girl is a dew-drop on a rose; but on the cheek of a *wife*, is a drop of poison to her husband." These paragraphs have justly excited the indignation of Fanny Fern, who, in a late number of the Olive Branch, relieves her mind in the manner following: "It's 'an ill wind that blows *nobody* any good!' Papas will be happy to hear that twenty-five dollar pocket-handkerchiefs can be dispensed with *now* in the bridal *trousseau*. Their occupation's gone!' Matrimonial tears are 'poison.' There's no knowing what you'll do, girls, with that escape-valve shut off; but that's no more to the point than—whether you have anything to smile at or not; one thing is settled—*you mustn't cry!* Never mind back-aches, and side-aches, and head-aches, and dropsical complaints, and smoky chimneys, and old coats and young babies! *Smile! It flatters your husband.* He wants to be considered the source of your happiness, whether he was baptised *Nero* or *Moses!* Your mind *never* being supposed to be occupied with any other subject than himself, of course a tear is a tacit reproach. Besides, you miserable little whimperer, what have you to cry for? *A-i-n-t y-o-u m-a-r-r-i-e-d!* Isn't *that* the *summum bonum*—the *height* of feminine ambition? You *can't* get beyond *that!* It's the *jumping off place!* You've arriv! got to the end of your journey! Stage puts up *there!* You've nothing to do but retire on your laurels, and spend the rest of your life endeavoring to be thankful that you are *Mrs.* John Smith! *Smile! you simpleton.*"

A MATRIMONIAL HINT.—We remember somewhere to have read a story of a youth, who, hesitating in his choice between two young ladies, by both of whom he was beloved, was brought to a decision by means of a rose. It happened one day, as the three were wandering in a garden, that one of the girls, in attempting to pluck a new blown rose, wounded her finger with a thorn; it bled freely, and applying the petals of a white rose to the wound she said smiling, "I am a second Venus; I have dyed the white rose red." At that moment they heard a scream; and fearing the other lady who loitered behind had met with an accident, hastened back to assist her. The fair one's scream had been called forth by no worse an accident than had befallen her companion. She had angrily thrown away the offending flower, and made so pertinacious and fretful lamentation over her wounded finger, that the youth, after a little reflection [illegible] ly union with the least handsome [illegible] payable of the two young [illegible] [illegible] for many a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The following authentic and highly interesting Table is from the Belfast (Ireland) Mercantile Journal:

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND TONNAGE BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

Countries.	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*
Great Britain	4,144,115	34,090
France	595,344	13,679
Norway	337,058	3,064
Russia		750
Greece	150,000	4,000
Naples	100.000	
Hamburg	82,053	286
Belgium	22,770	161
Cape of Good Hope	4,080	34
United States	3,535,451	
Netherlands	395,924	1,793
Austria	178.000	
Denmark and Duchies	168,978	4,710
Papal States	133,402	1,520
Canada	68,553	683
Ceylon	30,828	609
Mauritius	10,020	125
Tuscany	27,593	773
Prussia	133,658	977
Total	10,118,841	67,184

MORE SCOTT "HIGHER LAW."—Washington Hunt, who is re-nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, was recently at Lockport, according to a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, and attended the Methodist Convention of the Ministers of the Genessee Conference. The Governor stood on the porch of the church while a report was read on the subject of slavery, and after its adoption he entered the body and made a speech. The report went to the full extent of the ultraism of Gerrett Smith, and pronounced the Fugitive Slave law "unbecoming any civilized heathen, or savage people," and counselled resistance to the same. The Governor's speech was in eulogy of the higer law," and coming after a direct allusion to Seward by one of the elders, was very significant.

The New York Whig State Convention failed to endorse the Baltimore platform—although a general reference was made to the action at Baltimore. If the "silver grays" are satisfied with such hollow and treacherous manœuvring, they are truly sold to the Sewardites!—*Rich. Enq.*

M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge:

The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multipled in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

BOONVILLE, Ind. June 3, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Your agent, when here, left with us 12 dozen bottles M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly 12 dozen more, as we do not want to get out of it; for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.

G. P. & J. B. HUDSPETH.

For sale at

WM. H. LAFFITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

DIED,

In South Washington, New Hanover county, on the 16th ult., Mrs. JENETT A. GARRIS, consort of CHARLES GARRIS, aged 30 years. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 12 years of her life, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

New Orleans papers will please copy. *Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Oct. 5—Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharp, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Jos. F. Tobias, Hand, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Westcott, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. H. N. Gambrill, White, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Harmon, from Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

6—Schr. Topsa, Lewis, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with shingles.

Schr. Cataract, Hulse, from Charleston, in ballast, to M. Costin.

Schr. Louisine, Barker, from Charleston, in ballast, to M. Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Oct. 6.—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Leopold O'Donnell, Hoffland, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

7.—Brig. Kate Heath, Bennett, from Savanah, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

CLEARED.

Oct. 4—Schr. Henry Lea, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,310 do. rosin, 18 do. tar.

5—Schr. David Smith, Peterson, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 143,000 feet lumber.

Barque Prescott, Spear, for Brazil, by O. G. Parsley; with 249 bbls. rosin, 4 spars, 475 oars, 101,000 ft. lumber.

Brig Hellvellyn, Goldthwait, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 100 bbls. rosin, 101,000 feet lumber.

Oct. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 30 passengers.

5—Steamer Evergreen, Parker, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with one boat in tow.

6—Schr. Chas. H. Rogers, Chapman, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with two boats in tow.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Volant, Watts, for Jacksonville, by Miles Costin.

Schr. Manhassett, Myers, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

Oct. 7.—Ship Sullivan, Edwards, for New York by Ellis, Russell & Co; with 2500 bbl. rosin, 32 do. spirits turpentine, 38 bales cotton.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville by A. D. Cazaux.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, May, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, for Newberyport, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with 110,000 feet Lumber, 80 bbls. Rosin.

WOOD'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

RIDGE ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

IRON Statuary, Lions, Greyhounds, Newfoundland Dogs, Fountains of Beautiful Designs and various sizes, Iron Stairs spiral and straight, on improved plans; also Iron Railings and Verandas, comprising upwards of 200 designs. Designs and specifications will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing

Oct. 5, 1852—26- ROBERT WOOD, *Philadelphia.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Monday, the 1st day of November next. T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1852. 26-2w—5-3t

Town papers, Newbernian and Tarboro' Southerner 3w.

50 DOZ. UMBRELLAS.—Just received and open for the inspection of those wishing this indispensable article. My assortment is very large; embracing every variety of silk, Scotch Ginghams, American do., Cotton, &c., all sizes colors, and qualities—the best assortment in town, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. A very nice article of Childrens' School Umbrellas, in the assortment. Call and get an Umbrella, at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

WALKING CANES:—A very full assortment of French and American manufacture—Gold, Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Oxadized Heads—a great variety. And those wanting, will find something to suit their taste, by calling at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her Town and Country friends and patrons, that she has returned from the North, with a fine and well selected stock, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Caps, Cuffs, Collars, Artificials, Feathers, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable style.

She is thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same, asking all to call before purchasing elsewhere, as no pains will be spared to please.

P. S. Bonnets Cleaned and Trimmed as usual.

Oct. 8, 1852 5-1m

HAVANA LOTTERY.—CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

THE next Drawing will take place on 20th October. Persons wishing Tickets will please send their orders before the 17th October, and they will be attended to by

THEO. GUESNARD, Jr., No, 56 Royal-st.,

Oct. 8, 1852. Mobile.

N. B.—Prizes cash on presentation at 5 to 10 per cent. discount according to the exchange on Havana, by

T. G. Jr.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 1st of September, 1852, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of McKOY & ROBERTS, have taken the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Martin & Cronly, on South Water street, six doors below Market, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail. W. H. McKOY.

Wilmington, Oct. 6th, 1852 } J. H. ROBERTS.

W. H. M'KOY. J. H. ROBERTS.

McKOY & ROBERTS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS; ALSO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, South Water street, Wilmington, N. C., intend keeping at the above stand, a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail. Particular attention will be paid to all orders from the country. We would respectfully invite the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining country, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We intend to carry on a general commission business. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, and all kinds of produce. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, October 6th, 1852. 27-1f—6tf

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON.—20 kits Mackerel; 20 do. Salmon; 20 qr. bbls. Mackerel—extra; 10 half bbls. do. do; 1 bbl. do. do.; 1 do. Salmon, on retail; 10 quintals Cod Fish: 100 bags extra Dairy Salt; 100 boxes do. do.; 500 doz. jars Pickles—all kinds; 6 doz. Capt Capus; 6 doz. Olives; 6 doz. Lobster; 6 doz. Yeast Powder; 6 doz. Coxes Selection; 6 doz. Tomato Catsup; 12 cans Boston Crackers; 50 boxes Adamantine Candles—best quality. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Commercial and Herald copy.

SOMETHING PRETTY AT THE HARDWARE STORE.

Fine bronze Copper Tea Kettles;
Black and Gold Tea Trayr and Waiters;
Double plated silver Spoons and Forks;
Ivory handle Knives without Forks; Forks without Knives;
Crimping Irons and Curling Tongs.
Brass Andirons and Fenders, some fine polished steel Shovels and Tongs; Brass Stair Rods; Round and Oval Brass; Bell Metal; Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron Convex

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,

Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the *Independant Democrat*," by Rev. Mr Foss.—*Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.*

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but LAST OF ALL FOR SCOTT. Scott is a VAIN CONCEITED COXCOMB of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epaulette, and if he should be elected President, he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELY.

WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, THERE IS WEAKNESS IN ALL HE SAYS OR DOES ABOUT THE Presidency.—Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a GRATUITOUS LETTER, making himself a candidate, IN WHICH ALL SORTS OF UNWISE THINGS WERE SAID TO RETURN AND PLAGUE HIS FRIENDS IF HE SHOULD BE A CANDIDATE. And since that time, WITH A FATUITY WHICH SEIZES UPON MEN WHO GET BEWILDERED IN GAZING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD."
THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson.

"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!!!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION.

"Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happily to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"*Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last.*—Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

Incidents of Scott Enthusiasm.

The very transparent excuse of military duty, of course humbugs nobody in regard to Gen. Scott's real motive in making his present electioneering tour to the West, nor alters at all the character of his demagogueish appeals, nor his continued and egotistical allusions to the incidents of his own life, and the glory of his own achievements. There *is* an indelicacy in such things. The common sense of mankind recognizes it, and the feeling has found expression in the old proverb, that self praise is no recommendation. "I, me, myself," and similar words occur in every line, and mark the character and tendency of Gen. Scott's thoughts and feelings with as much accuracy as the vane on a steeple indicates the direction of the wind. True as the needle to the pole, Gen. Scott's thoughts dwell forever upon himself, his own patriotism, and his own achievements; and his tongue gives utterance to them, sometimes in the peurile language and tone which characterise his speech at Cleaveland, already published in this paper; and sometimes couched in words which have evidently received a touch from the hands of the reporter, like that read by Mr. Davis, at the Scott and Graham Club on last Wednesday night, and which we publish to-day. There is a story told of an old fellow, who went to hear a young preacher deliver a sermon. The sermon was a patchwork composition, made up of parts stolen from the works of various eminent divines, and rather loosely connected by a few original sentences. The old fellow sat listening, and soon recognised an old acquaintance, when he muttered, "That's Blair's;" and again, "that's Tillollson's," and "that's Chalmers';" but at last coming to a dreadfully dull and stupid place, to the great discomfuddlement of the preacher, the old fellow bellowed out, "and d—mn him, that's *himself*." The reader can make his own application. The Cleaveland and Holidaysburg speeches of Gen. Scott were evidently *himself*. The Columbus speech, which Mr. Davis read on Wednesday night last, as though it were the Declaration of Independence, is, upon the whole, not any better, when taken in connection with every circumstance attendant upon the making of it.

The Pittsburg Post gives a queer incident of the General's arrival at Pittsburg as follows:

"There was one full-grown whig present, whose admiration was excited to an alarming extent, and he did not know how to work it off. After dancing around for a short time, almost choked with enthusiasm, he discovered a flock of geese reposing on the opposite pavement; he rushed across, seized a venerable gander, (who did not expect the distinguished arrival, and had retired to rest at an early hour,) and bearing him in triumph to the car from which the General emerged, swung the gander over his head and called for 'three cheers for fuss and feathers.' The few whigs in attendance gave three cheers, the gander was dropped, the General thanked him and he went to his repose again in a rather bad humor, and others went to the Monongahela House."

At Columbus, (Ohio,) as we learn from the Statesman, which had a most graphic account of the reception of General Scott at that city, the following transpired:

"At the close of his address, which was not cheered with the enthusiasm that the military allusion indicated was expected, a frank and free-hearted Irishman present hailed the crowd, and after attracting general attention, exclaimed at the top of his voice:

"'Better that war, pestilence, and famine should afflict the country than that we should have the rule of a military chieftain.'

"The hit was well aimed and went to the mark. It fell like a shower of ice upon the assembled whigs. The succeeding speech of Mr. Dennnison, though well conceived for the occasion, could not erase the dampening effect of the witty Irish democrat's oration.

"The soup-bowl! Did any one observe the General's countenance as the little bowl was thrust under his nose while he was speaking? It evidently annoyed him. He undoubtedly appreciated the keen sarcasm which his overweening adulators unwittingly conveyed, by reminding him of his hasty soup letter. We heard a gentleman speak of the curious regard he cast at that bowl when he first discovered it at the depot. The gentleman said the effect was visible upon his face there. The expression of countenance was queer. The annoyance had evidently increased by the time this ludicrous memento of Searcy had haunted him to the Neil House, dogging his steps with the pertinacity with which the dagger's ghost hung in the midnight air in the wild dreams of Macbeth. That bowl!—waved about as it was, the General undoubtedly felt there was danger that the soup would be spil'ed out. Something, some unpleasant idea, evidently inhabited his mind. He was uneasy, and didn't like to see the bowl. Perhaps its emptiness, or its exposure to the cooling air, was a mockery to his appetite. Who knows? He does. Certainly, if the face is the soul's index, the General himself did not see the logical force of that bowl as an argument in his favor as a presidential candidate. However his friends might associate with the display of that bowl the idea of his transcendent statesmanship, the fitness of such a suggestion had not very powerfully struck his mind."

Col. King's Testimony.

We learn that the steamer Gov. Dudley, with the Hon. Wm. R. King on board, was detained at Smithville on Thursday last, some four hours, on account of the tide. Mr. King was introduced to several gentlemen present, among the rest, Col. Samuel R. Potter, of Wilmington, who remarked he was very happy to become acquainted with him—that he had often heard his father speak of him. Mr. Potter remarked that he had great confidence in Mr. King's honesty and intelligence; and that he desired to ask him several questions in regard to Gen. Pierce's soundness upon the Southern question. Mr. King replied that he knew Gen. Pierce; that he knew him to be as sound and true upon that question as any man South—as any man North—as any man in the Union, and if he had not been convinced and confirmed in the belief that Gen. Pierce was so, he would not have allowed his name to be used in connection with General Pierce, and that his friends in the Baltimore Convention were assured that he would permit the use of his name in connection with *no* man who was not known to be sound upon this question.

It is proper to remark that Mr. King simply replied to questions directly put to him, remarking at the same time that he was not in the habit of making political speeches while traveling, but as the questions *had* been asked him he would answer them frankly and freely.

Mr. Potter further asked Mr. King whether the rumor about Gen. Pierce's intemperance was true or not. Mr. King replied that he had been long and intimately acquainted with Gen. Pierce while in Congress; and that he never had seen him intoxicated in his life. He supposed that Gen. Pierce, like other gentlemen, would take a social glass of wine with his friends at the dinner table; but he repeated, that he had never known him drunk, and he knew him well and intimately.

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that Col. Potter is a strong Scott man.

☞Once in the Senate of the United States Mr. Clay claimed to have been the best abused man in America, but upon correction yielded that palm to Gen. Cass. Both we think will have to succumb to the still higher claims of Gen. Pierce, who has been attacked by all sorts of weapons, and by all sorts of instruments from Foss & Co., upwards or downwards, we can hardly say which. He is called a drunkard, although even Greely of the New York Tribune who first started the charge was forced to repudiate it, and the editor of the organ of the Sons of Temperance in Connecticut, himself a whig, bore noble testimony to the correctness of General Pierce's life in this respect; and although his advancement to every post of honor in the gift of the people of New Hampshire, a State distinguished for the rigid puritanism of its manners, ought at once to convince every sensible man of the folly of such a charge. A drunkard would no more be sustained by the people of New Hampshire, than an open and avowed abolitionist would by those of South Carolina. Again: he is charged with being an abolitionist and a free-soiler, while his whole life has been a constant warfare with these factions, and his bitterest enemies in the Northern States—and especially in his own State—are to be found among those who oppose him, because he is *not* such.—Again—he is a coward—although the officers of the army—those with whom he served—bear cheerful and unsought testimony to his gallantry; men like Shields, & Drum, & McGruder & others, whose valor cannot be questioned. And it is in connection with this latter gentleman that the last and latest charge against Gen. Pierce's courage is brought forward, chiefly, we presume, because Col. McGruder was known to be out at San Diego, in California, and it was supposed that he could not get home in time to bear *his* testimony against the slander. But it would seem that a higher power controls these matters, and that even in this last attempt the maligners of Gen. Pierce will be foiled. *Col. McGruder is on his way home.* He cannot have heard of the slander, but it so happens that he is coming. Surely the slanderers are destined to defeat.

We will do the leading and most respectable Whigs the justice to say that they, equally with the Democrats, repudiate these slanders, but the peddling emissaries of Truman Smith are abroad, and these things are circulated. Let the people be ware.

General Scott's Consistency.

It would be amusing were it not humiliating to compare the "blarneying" tone now adopted by Gen. Scott towards foreigners, with his former course and bearing towards the same persons. The "rich brogue" of an Irishman at Cleaveland, threw the General into ecstacies. He actually "loved" it—it reminded him of how Irishmen had fought side by side with him in Mexico, etc. Now, to show the total insincerity of this, it is only necessary to turn to one of his letters to recruiting officers, written during the war in 1847. The following is an extract:

"*You are instructed* NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS, *for the battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that* FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."

This was at a late period, and not at the commencement of the war. What has since changed his opinions? Not the Mexican campaign, certainly; for that was nearly over when he so broadly asserted that foreigners cannot be trusted. And this is the man who is now trying to humbug Germans and Irishmen, whether naturalized or about to be!—"That rich brogue." Well.

☞On the 12th October, (Tuesday of next week,) elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In Pennsylvania and Indiana, members of Congress, as well as of the State Legislatures, will be chosen. In Indiana, Governor, Lieut. Governor, and other officers, will also be chosen. The result of these elections will be important, and will be looked for with considerable anxiety. We shall make arrangements to lay them before our readers at the earliest possible moment.

Two fat little niggers, about three or four years old, sat down last Friday afternoon on the sand-bank near the theatre. They sat face to face, squat, and one little kinkey looked at the other little kinkey, and forthwith, without preface or apology, picked up the full of its fat little paw of sand, and chucked it straight into the other's eyes, who returned it on the instant, and then both started to blating with might and main. Just like politicians. The glare of slander is a poor affair, wounds for, equalized to both sides, and about as sensible as the conduct of the small Ethiopians.

[illegible] in a bizarre German paper in Ohio, with an unpronounceable name, had charged Gen. Scott with tying fifteen Germans to a tree during the Mexican war, and having them flogged, and with having some others hanged without Judge or Jury; when Gen. Scott, in his electioneering tour, had got as far as Columbus, Ohio, somebody showed him the paper, and forthwith the General, though as he says, traveling as a private citizen, strictly upon official business, mounts the stump to reply to the electioneering attacks of this little German paper, and looses his temper, and make use of the emphatic phrases—"It is false—it is a lie—an invention, gentlemen; a LIE;" and further proceeds to eulogise himself, and inform the public that he, Gen. Scott, is a great patriot, and has thought of his country all the time—even when asleep—for the last forty years. But read the speech—the self-adulating speech of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, stumping for himself, and getting into a rage with a little German paper in Ohio, and valorously giving it the lie. By the way, the mighty, and ever present "I," occurs some what over forty times in this short effort: As for "me," "my" and "myself," we let them pass for want of time, and again call attention to the thing itself:

"New, and before unknown to me, are such things as have now been told me. They surprise and they pain me. They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim a blow at all that, wherein, if I know myself, I have the highest pride. They attack my own identity. The principles for which, I had believed, I need never search my own bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me! I am met with charges of injustice and cruelty—while leading an American Army through Mexico, and while participating alike in its trials and triumphs!

"Gentlemen, it *was* my lot to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I went, resolved to sustain, in the fore-front of my progress, the *high tide water mark* of *our own American Civilization*, in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our *own* and *not* the *practices* of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's passions and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action.

I promulged the martial code. Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it *necessary*. I could do nothing without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment *all* who forgot manhood, and threatened to bring shame upon our flag—dishonor to our arms—or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it, we had not conquered, or if we had conquered, the brightest trophy of the conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulged that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness, that it was in *my heart*, as it was almost hourly on my lips, for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into an enemy's country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States.

'Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to, maintain at all hazards, among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high standard of virtue and honor, which we boasted *at home*. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I *hanged some Germans* and tied up ang flogged others. Gentlemen, *some* persons *were* hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any of them were Germans or not, I know not. But for *what*—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. *All knew the law* that was over them. Every man of them knew he would be held as answerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man, as if he were then upon American soil!

"For *such crimes they sufferd*—for such crimes as *here*, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought down upon them severe penalties, and with *equal justice*. Some did suffer *death!* But their trial was fair, impartial and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty, here, among you. Do some say I hanged fifteen Germans, and that others were arraingned and flogged without cause or trial. Gentlemen, I know nothing of it. It is false—it is a *lie*—an invention, gentlemen—a LIE. I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And, gentlemen, you see *me* much *excited*. But is it not for cause? *For one, who for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rose, slept or eaten, or even taken a cup of cold water, in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country—her virtues—her renown—her honor; to be thus assailed*—it is MONSTROUS—it is INTOLERABLE! Gentlemen, I *did* with a high hand sustain the law' which, with uprightness in my heart I *determined* to sustain. I did hang for *murder!* I did hang for *rape!* I did hang for treason! and I flogged thieves and pick-pockets! For, gentlemen, let me again say, I not only carried with me, but I resolved with every resource I could command, to *sustain fearlessllly* and *effectually*, in its virtue and its choicest blessings not only to my own command, but to defenceless and peaceable Mexicans, that civilization—yes that *Christian* civilzation of which I was proud to believe that army might appear a worthy representative.

"But, gentlemen, I was no respecter of persons.—*American* or *Mexican—native born or foreign born—whoever knew the law and obeyed it not—whoever*, reckless of his own responsibilities, and the rights of others, *trampled under foot* and *set at naught* the law that was over *all, I punished*. I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung an hundred seekers of innocent blood, and violators of female chastity, if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and misshaped, I am made answerable to charge against which my every feeling revolts, and which my whole nature and my whole life repel. No gentlemen, it is a lie, (the charge, as made, or that any were wrongly punished,) a *false* and *groundless* lie. I am not unthankful to my good friend who has told me of these things! It was right. But gentlemen, I stand here, before you, and declare as I have *already* declared, and again declare, that the principles that governed my command in Mexico, are those of my life. To *that life* in my country's service, I need not appeal in vain for an answer now. With equal freedom and confidence do I throw myself upon the honest verdict of every man, who, with me served his country in the fields of Mexico."

A WHIG'S OPINION.—We learn from undoubted authority that Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, has expressed his decided opinion that, judging from the signs of the times, PIERCE and KING will carry this State by ten thousand majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from a gentleman who recently had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Buchanan, that that gentlemen expresses himself with great confidence in regard to the result of the election in Pennsylvania. He entertains no doubt but that the Keystone State will go for Pierce and King.

☞Dr. WM. M. SHERWOOD, who for a number of years resided at Strickland's Depot, in Duplin county, has lately made Wilmington his place of residence, for the practice of his profession. We believe Dr. SHERWOOD was very generally esteemed as a Physician and Dentist, where he formerly practiced.

Foreign News.

The chief item of news brought by the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on the 28th, is the death of the Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief of the British army. The Duke was in his 75th year. Few men have enjoyed as large a share of the honors and rewards of this world as "the Duke." His funeral will be a national affair.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The ship of the line Windsor Castle of 140 guns was lately launched at Plymouth. The harvest was generally over in England and had proved an abundant one.

A petition was circulating in Paris among the poorer classes, addressing to the Senate, praying a restoration of the Empire. In reply to an address in favor of the Imperial Regime, the President made the following significant reply: "When the general interests is at stake, I consider no opinion [illegible] I follow it in a conscientious duty. [illegible] I am convinced."

[illegible] an article on the French steam navy, [illegible] the possibility of a successful invasion of England.

[illegible] Church Case. [illegible] W. Nelson, Esq., Commissioner to whom was referred the Methodist Episcopal Church case, for adjustment of accounts between the Church North and South, by which it appears that the property, previous to the division of the institution into two sections, was upwards of $562,000. The profits from that period, 1845, to January, 1852, have been over $255,000—varying annually from 17,000 to $68,000. The aggregate value of the Book Concern, at the commencement of this year, was $608,431, the increase since 1845 being about $46,000. It appears, also, that the profits paid to the Northern beneficiaries, since the division of the Church, have been $113,000. The Southerners did not receive any during that period, the Northerners contending that in consequence of their voluntary secession, they were not entitled to participate in profits.

The Southerners have taken exceptions to the report, and the matter is again before the Circuit Court, and will not be disposed of for several days. The Southerners contend that they should receive their share in money, and that they are entitled to $70,000 more than is allowed them, while the Northerners contend that the sum due the Southern church is $56,488 39, deducting $10,184 10, interest, on the value of the three Southern newspapers, all the profits of which the South have retained, leaving due the South for dividends and interest, to October 1, 1852, $46,303 29. The number of travelling preachers entitled to benefit of the fund is 3,303 belonging to the church North, and 1,329 belonging to the church South.

In relation to the payments to the widow of Bishop Hedding, it is stated that the Bishop bequeathed $10,000 to the book concern, subject to an annuity of $700 a year to his widow, which has been paid, and should be deducted from the share of profits due the South.

SCOTT "ENTHUSIASM" A HUMBUG!—A letter in the N. Y. Herald states that just before the writer left Cleveland, "the Pittsburg cars came in with Gen. Scott as passenger, pretending to be on his way to Kentucky, to establish a new army hospital at Blue Lick Springs. The truth is, he is fast losing ground in Ohio, and knows it to be so, since Greeley was here, and is now making one last and desperate effort to carry the State in November. The military was called out, guns were fired, extras issued, telegraphs published, bills posted, and after all the fuss, there was not to exceed three hundred persons present (excluding the military,) at the depot when he arrived.

"He took the eleven o'clock express train for Cincinnati this morning, and will arrive here, at Columbus, this afternoon at five o'clock.

"Pierce and King will poll a full democratic vote in this State in November."

But there is one thing that I regret in visiting this beautiful city, and that is the rain. I was pained that while I, comfortable and sheltered in a covered carriage, you should have been exposed to the rain and mud.—*Scott's speech at Cleveland.*

Most unpropitious were the gods
In respect to Cleveland weather;
And Cleveland's "mud" was ruinous
To "leather and pruniella."
The classic chief, well housed and dry
Was grieved that rain to see,
And more because his *friends* got wet,
While he escaped "*Scott free.*"
Saco.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 30th ult., by S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Mr. GEORGE MCDUFFIE, to Mrs. ELIZA ANN BISHOP.

DIED,

In Milton, Caswell county, on the 19th ult., THOMAS W. HOLDEN, Esq., father of Mr. HOLDEN, Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 30—Schr. C. H. Rogers, Chapman, from Savannah in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Brothers, Marshall, from White Hall, to John Banks; with two boats in tow.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from White Hall, to Jno. Banks with two boats in tow.

Oct. 1—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Lemmerman, from Charleston, with 35 passengers.

Oct. 1.—Brig Elleanor, Phillips, from Charleston, to J. D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Manhasset, Myers, from Charleston, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

2.—U. S. Mail St'mr. Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 26 passengers.

Schr. Wake, Marshall, 56 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

2.—Schr. F. A. Heath, Putnam, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig. John Dawson, Dickey, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Parker, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, 58 hours from New York, to M. Costin; with mdze.

Oct. 3.—U. S. Mial Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Oct. 4.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Onslow County, to A. Martin with Naval Stores.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1—Br. Brig Ansdale, Dorman, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston with 144 passengers.

Oct. 1.—Schr. P. C. Ferguson, Johnson, for Charleston, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 50 bbls. tar, 125 do. rosin, 4 nest tubs, 28 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1 nest buckets, 9 bbls whiskey, 2 nests measures, 4 pipes brandy, 6 doz. bunches, 20,000 ft. lumber, 1 bale, 20 bbls. pitch, 1 box mdze.

2.—Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Brig Thos. Walter, Hyatt, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Schr. Mary Powell, Podger, for New York, by G. Harriss.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 53 passengers.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

Brig Eagle, Evans, for West Indies, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 10 bbls. spirits turpentine, 10 do. tar, 120,000 ft. lumber, 3,000 staves.

Barque Muskingum, Lancaster, for Baltimore, by George Harriss; with 55 bales cotton, 143,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Oct. 3.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 110 passengers.

Oct. 4.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith for Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 30.—New Cotton coming in market more freely, and selling at 9½ to 9¾. Flour $3 [illegible] $4 12½. Corn 85. No other change to notice.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1st.—Rice.—Sales for the last [illegible] days amount to upwards of 600 casks at from $5 a $5 25—of which 80 casks were of the new crop, at $5; the balance best part of the old crop, at $5 25—leaving not over [illegible] cask Rice in all the city mills.

Cotton.—Receipts for the week, 32-9 bales; sales for [illegible] time 1900 bales, at prices ranging from 10 to 11¼ cents lb. for middling to fully fair. Corn.—North Carolina [illegible] Tennessee 63c. per bushel—bags included—for latter. 40 cents per bushel for Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Coffee—Sales Rio at 8¾ a [illegible] and Laguyra at 8¾ a 9¼c. Flour—Sales of Howard street and City Mills at $4 25 a $4 31 per bbl. Corn steady, [illegible] sales of white at 61 a 63c, and yellow 66 a 67c. per bushel. Rice—sales at 4¼ a 5¼c. per lb. Naval Stores—Little demand. Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 46 a 48 cents per gallon. Common Rosin $1 30, No. 2 do. 2 00 a $2 50, and [illegible] 1 do. 2 87 a $3 25 per bbl., as to quality. Tar $2 25; [illegible] $1 62 per bbl.

BOSTON, Sept. 29—NAVAL STORES.—The market for Spirits Turpentine continues steady with further small sales at 47 a 48c per gal., cash. Tar continues scarce and [illegible] sales at $2 50 a $2 75 per bbl., cash and 6 mos. Common Rosin is scarce and brings $1 56 a $1 62½; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $1 87½; and 400 No 1 at $3 50 a $3 75 per bbl., 6 mos. In Pitch small sales at $1 62½ a $1 75, cash and 6 mos.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Commercial and Shipping List in its review for the three previous days says: The [illegible] time continues to improve, with further sales of about [illegible] bbls. North County, supposed at $3 87½ per 280 lb. [illegible] a stock of less than 1000 bbls.; the receipts are light, [illegible] $4 now demanded. Spirits Turpentine is again higher, [illegible] sales of 800 bbls. having been made from 45 to 46 cents, cash, wholesale, and 48 retail, holders refusing to sell large lots at the close, except at an advance on the [illegible] price. We know of no sales of Common Rosin, and [illegible] only to report 150 bbls. No. 3 at $2 a $2 25, and a small [illegible] No. 1 at $3 75 per 280 lbs. Tar is also higher, and sales [illegible] been made of 328 bbls., to arrive, at $2 62½ afloat. [illegible] ance to fill, and in small lots for consumption, $2 87½ a [illegible] in order.

Rice.—About 300 tcs. have changed hands since our last, at $5 06¼ a $5 31¼. The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Sales of 2,500 bbls. Rosin at [illegible] 6d for common, a 11s for fine; and 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 38s a 39s.

FRANCE AND ITS CHURCHES.—The Spanish government are exhibiting symptoms of a longing to lay their hands on the wealth of the church in that country. An order has been issued by the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, directed to the bishops and heads of dioceses generally, demanding a complete inventory of all the treasures and articles of value in the various churches. All sorts of guesses are current as to the object of this order. It is believed by some that nothing else is intended than to keep up the artificial credit of the State by an exhibition of the wealth of the church. When it is considered that the cathedral at Toledo, for instance, has articles of gold and silver to the amount of some $7,500,000, it would be no matter of surprise if the grand total in the kingdom should reach $125,000,000.

A FORMIDABLE DOCUMENT.—The Washington *Union* says, the most useful document that could be circulated North and South in the present canvass would be a collection of the pamphlets issued by both of the central committees—democratic and whig—located at the national capital. The democrats have already had theirs bound in a neat form; but the whigs hold theirs back. It would be a rare scene if the latter could all be collected, and would be an argument against Scott more potent than a thousand speeches. How it makes a southern Scott whig blush to see the volume made up mainly of abolition arguments to northern fanaticism, with here and there an appeal to the South to oppose Pierce because he was false to the institutions for defending which he was denounced in the North.

The northern whig could not be less affected by the picture presented by the same collection. On the other hand, the democrats print, publish and write for the whole country; conceal no opinions, and hold no two sentiments on any of the issues in relation to the present contest.

POLITENESS IN DUNNING.—An old gentleman had owed a firm for years, and at last, after everybody's patience and temper were exhausted, a clerk named Frank undertook to get the money.

Frank called upon the gentleman, and met with a polite reception, and the usual answer, with the addition, "You need not trouble yourself, young man, about the matter, I will make it all right."

"O, no," replied Frank, "I could not think for a moment of compelling you to call at the store for a few dollars. It will not be the slightest inconvenience for me to call in, as I pass your place of business six times a day, to and from my meals, and I can call every time I go by."

"Here," said the old fellow, to his book-keeper, alarmed at the prospect of being dunned six times a day for the next six months, "pay this impertinent rascal. He can beat me in politeness, and if he wants a situation, I will give him two thousand dollars a year.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

A RAILROAD FROM SUFFOLK, VA., TO CHOWAN RIVER, N. C.—The citizens of Gates, N. C., and the adjacent counties are agitating a scheme for the construction of a railroad from Gatesville ferry, a point on Chowan river to connect with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, at or near Suffolk, Va. The Norfolk Argus says the distance will not exceed 25 miles, throughout a level country, and the cost of the work is estimated at not more than $150,000. It will shorten the time of travel to Norfolk, from 12 or 13 hours as at present required, to about two hours, thus affording a speedy as well as cheap communication from North Carolina to the North. Application is to be made to the Legislature of Virginia and North Carolina for a charter.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29th.—An immense Democratic Mass Meeting is being held in this city to-night, on the grounds of the American Hotel. Judge Campbell, of Philadelphia, made an able speech, in which he commented severely on the efforts of the Whig politicians to obtain the votes of our Irish and German population, and passed a high eulogium on Pierce and King.

☞Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, has been elected Bishop of Rhode Island, by the Protestant Episcopal Convention, recently in session at Providence.

French Cavalry and American Horsemen.

A very interesting anecdote has been communicated to us, by a letter recently received from Rome, Italy. It appears thar Mr. Cass, our *Charge d' Affaires* to Rome, was one day dining, with several others, in company of a French Colonel of Dragoons. The conversation fell upon the French Army, and Cass remarked that the French Infantry was justly celebrated, but that the Cavalry was no better than that of other countries. The Frenchman, piqued, asked what he meant by it? to which Cass replied, that they were not so well drilled, and were not such good horsemen. The Colonel further persisted in asking what he (Cass) meant, by "not such good horsemen?" Cass coolly answered, that he meant, for instance, that none of them would dare to follow him where he would go. The Colonel offered him a bet of 5000 francs upon that, which Cass accepted. On the following day, Cass called at the Colonel's, on horseback, for a ride, he having his usual horse, of no remarkable qualities, while the Colonel had provided himself with an Arabian horse, of well-known qualities. They rode together an hour's distance from Rome, Cass conversing on indifferent subjects but never alluding to the conversation of the previous day. It was toward evening when they again entered the city, and the Colonel began to think that Cass had forgotten the wager. Cass led the way to the Place Civita, where pedestrians and riders frequent at that hour. It leads up a graded, sloping hill, and on the side, there is a parapet of 2½ feet in width. When Cass arrived there he spurred his horse up to, and got on this parapet, proceeding on it calmly several hundred paces, without looking around, and then leaped off, and turned round. The Colonel, when he arrived at the parapet with his Arabian steed, hesitated, and finally concluded that it was best not to follow. Cass returned to him, simply saying, "You see I told you yesterday that you would not follow where I should dare ride," and then spoke again on indifferent subjects. The Frenchman sent him, on the following day, the 5,000 francs, which Cass at once made over to an Hospital. [This is certainly a good account of young Cass; but there is no knowing what an *Irish* Dragoon would have done.)

How to get Rich.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce asks the editor to publish the following for the benefit of those young men, and children of a larger growth, who drink, chew, smoke and otherwise squander their shillings and small change. We think it might suggest a good idea to the temperance reformers. If they would establish a *Temperance savings funds institution*, the gradual accumulation of capital would soon operate as a bond of union, and prevent hundreds from violating their plighted faith. The article reads as follows:

1st. If at the age of 21 years, a man will lay up eighteen pence per day, and keep it at compound interest: that is, re-invest principal and interest every six months; he will find at the age of sixty, or in thirty-nine years, it amounts to sixty thousand dollars.

21. The Island of Manhattan was originally sold by the Indians to the Dutch for fifteen dollars. If that fifteen dollars had been kept at compound interest until this time, it would have amounted to more than the whole wealth, real and personal, at this time, in New York.

3d. One German banker sent to a banker in England, a bottle of wine four hundred and thirty years old, which originally cost fifty cents. The English banker computed the compound interest for the time and found the bottle of wine to cost more than the present national debt of Great Britain.

4th. If a note shaver start with a capital of $10,000 and get one per ct. per month, (the usual rate,) in five years he has $20,000; in 10 years, $40,000: in 15 years, $80,000; in 20 years $160,000; in 25 years, $320,000. Young men, you often ask how Jews get so rich; answer, by observing these rules. And remember it is what you save, not what you make, that you have on hand.

To Angyline.

I dearly luv the singing bird,
And little buzin' B:
But dearer far than all the world,
Is thy sweet voice to me.
O! very deep is daddy's well,
And deeper is the sea—
But deepest in my bosom is
The love I bore for thee.
[illegible]
To make my heart feel light.
Chain the big dog, and I will come,
A cortin' Sunday nite.